

In February 1994, the Shakopee sent to the MAO another resolution opposing the Hudson proposal. This resolution largely reiterated the points made in the tribe's 1992 resolution. The cover letter's argument that the Hudson dog track land was historically considered Mdewakanton Sioux land echoed arguments made by the Sault Ste. Marie tribe, about which Hilda Manuel had informed the tribe. As with the comments submitted by MIGA, MCT and other Minnesota tribes, the Shakopee provided no data to show the extent of the asserted harm.

The Shakopee tribe's opposition efforts may have been deliberately modest despite McCarthy's apparently being "upset" with the tribe for failing to take a stronger stand while the Hudson application was pending before the Area Office.⁹⁷ A well-publicized disclosure of the generous annual per capita payments made to each Shakopee tribal member from tribal revenues had precipitated a public-relations crisis for MIGA and its member tribes.⁹⁸ The size of the payments appears to undercut arguments that the Twin Cities market was incapable of supporting any further casino competition, and witnesses acknowledged that public knowledge of the large Shakopee payments made it difficult for the Minnesota tribes, as a whole, to make a principled opposition to the Hudson casino proposal. Moreover, to the extent that the BIA needed to see hard data showing the negative impact of the Hudson proposal on nearby tribes, the Shakopee were unable or unwilling to provide it.

From the Wisconsin tribes, the MAO received a more mixed response to the Hudson casino proposal. The St. Croix Chippewa – the Wisconsin tribe located closest to the proposed

⁹⁷Ducheneaux G.J. Test., at 18.

⁹⁸Payments were said to amount to about \$400,000 in 1993, and were expected to be around \$500,000 in 1994. *Mystic Lake Opens Books, and the Numbers are Large*, Minneapolis Star Tribune, April 27, 1994, at 1A.